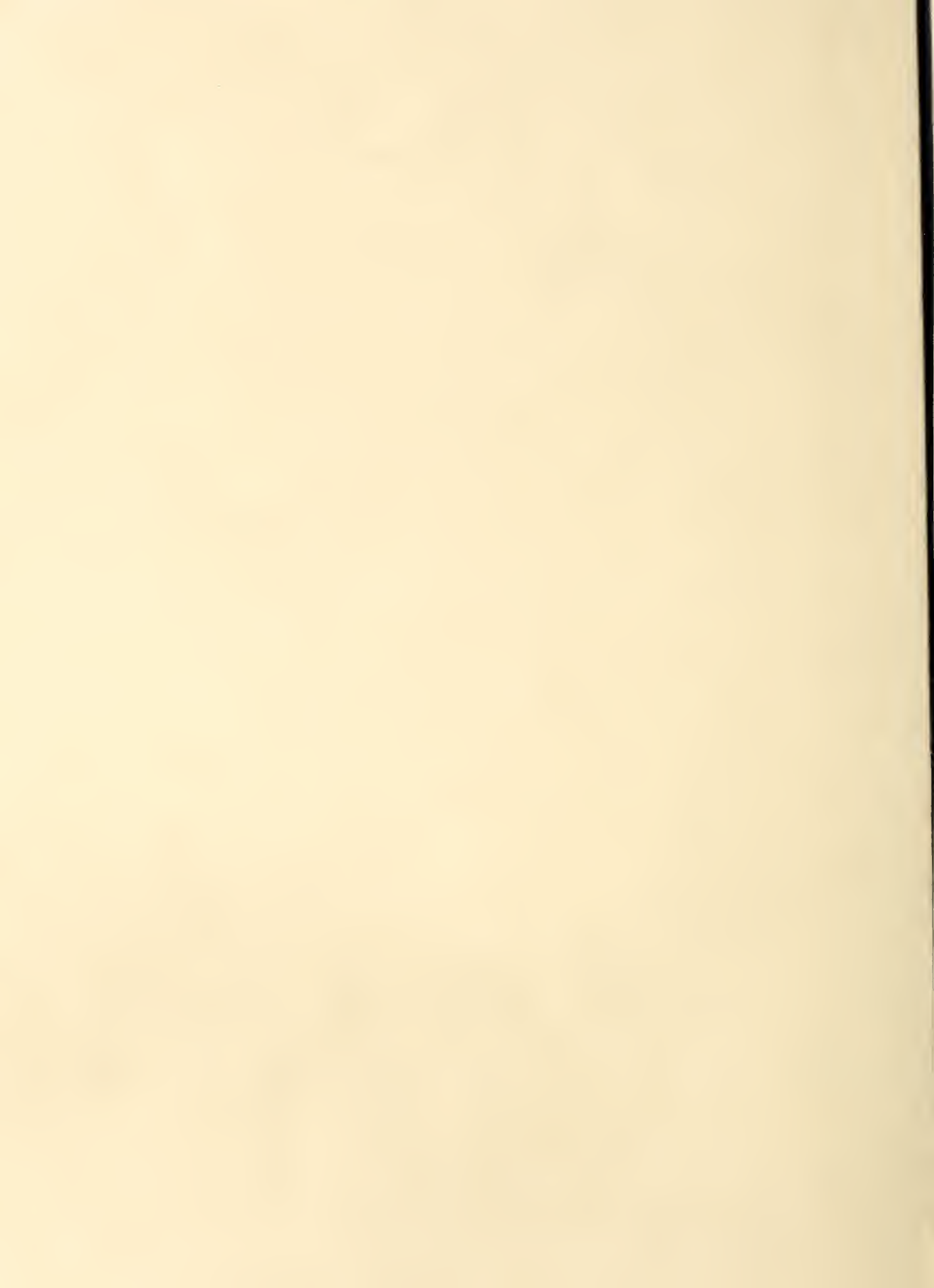
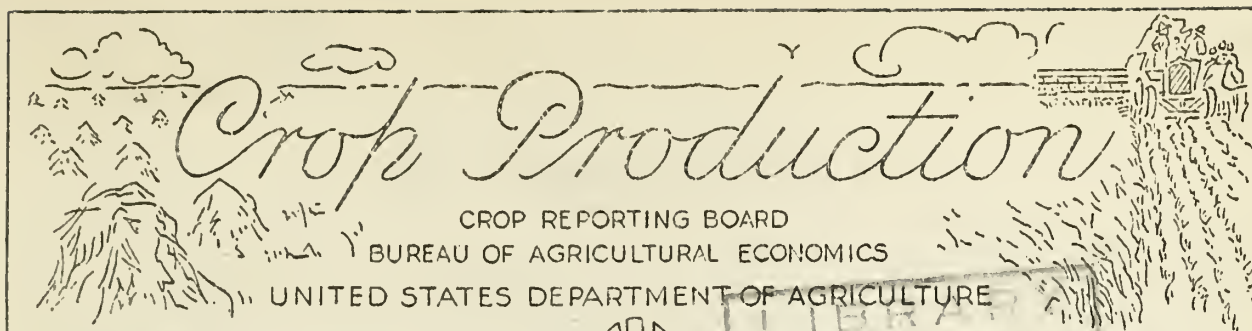


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Release: November 10, 1953

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CURRENT 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1953 NOV 27 1953

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1942-51	1952	Preliminary 1953 1/	Average 1942-51	1952	Preliminary 1953 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	35.2	40.6	39.4	3,036,380	3,306,735	3,180,430
Wheat, all.... "	17.1	18.3	17.3	1,088,548	1,291,447	1,163,231
Winter..... "	17.6	20.9	19.1	797,237	1,052,801	878,331
All spring... "	15.8	11.8	13.5	291,311	238,646	284,900
Durum..... "	14.8	9.9	6.7	37,360	21,363	13,424
Other spring "	16.0	12.0	14.2	253,952	217,283	271,476
Oats..... "	33.5	32.8	30.6	1,324,614	1,268,280	1,205,106
Barley..... "	25.1	27.5	28.1	295,299	227,008	237,476
Rye..... "	12.2	11.5	12.7	25,837	15,910	17,452
Flaxseed..... "	9.3	9.4	8.9	38,312	31,002	39,011
Rice..100 lb.bag	2/2,127	2/2,456	2/2,439	35,120	48,660	52,628
Sorghum grain.bu.	18.4	16.4	17.0	137,263	83,316	116,631
Cotton..... bale	2/271.4	2/282.7	2/325.4	12,215	15,136	16,093
Hay, all..... ton	1.37	1.40	1.41	102,296	104,424	105,563
Hay, wild..... "	.88	.75	.86	12,627	10,935	12,477
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.21	2.23	2.17	35,252	42,438	43,462
Hay, clover and timothy 3/... "	1.40	1.46	1.42	31,024	31,755	30,229
Hay, lespedeza "	1.07	.91	.80	7,110	5,147	4,911
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag	2/1,007	2/1,319	2/1,246	17,876	16,777	17,557
Peas, dry field"	2/1,264	2/1,237	2/1,323	5,998	2,610	3,347
Soybeans for beans...bu.	19.7	20.7	17.6	219,596	291,682	252,276
Peanuts 4/...lb.	714	928	941	2,062,522	1,354,010	1,427,155
Potatoes.....bu.	191.2	248.6	247.0	411,007	347,504	370,856
Sweetpotatoes "	93.6	86.8	95.2	54,331	28,292	33,464
Tobacco.....lb.	1,158	1,272	1,236	1,948,844	2,254,855	2,045,875
Sugarcane for sugar&seed.. ton	19.9	22.2	21.7	6,281	7,599	7,525
Sugar beets.. "	13.4	15.3	15.9	10,027	10,160	11,557
Hops.....lb.	1,327	1,600	1,470	51,075	61,263	41,752
Pasture...a.pct.	5/ 77	5/ 56	5/ 52			

1/ Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, dry field peas, and hops are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition November 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1953
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51		1953 1/
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	2/ 109,224	92,489	94,064
Peaches....."	2/ 67,012	2/ 62,560	63,894
Pears....."	2/ 30,396	30,947	29,135
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,874	3,173	2,749
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/ 198	2/ 218	230
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/ 226	2/ 177	214
Cranberries (5 States).....bbl.	2/ 788	790	1,209
Pecans.....lb.	126,518	147,946	184,962

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51			1942-51		
	Million pounds			Millions		
September.....	9,185	9,126	9,219	3,494	4,081	4,203
October.....	8,555	8,664	8,779	3,466	4,371	4,614
Jan.-Oct. Incl.....	101,149	98,837	103,152	48,515	51,499	51,892

1/Estimates for peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/Includes some quantities not harvested.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1953
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1942-51	1952	harvest, 1953	1953 percent of 1952
Corn, all.....	86,447	81,359	80,694	99.2
Wheat, all.....	63,910	70,585	67,225	95.2
Winter.....	45,249	50,348	46,105	91.6
All spring.....	18,661	20,237	21,120	104.4
Durum.....	2,579	2,153	1,999	92.8
Other spring.....	16,082	18,084	19,121	105.7
Oats.....	39,503	38,643	39,433	102.0
Barley.....	11,831	8,264	8,455	102.3
Rye.....	2,108	1,385	1,375	99.3
Flaxseed.....	4,107	5,309	4,401	133.0
Rice.....	1,645	1,972	2,158	109.4
Sorghum grain.....	7,347	5,089	6,848	134.6
Cotton.....	21,482	25,664	23,737	92.5
Hay, all.....	74,666	74,664	74,967	100.4
Hay, wild.....	14,380	14,621	14,440	98.8
Hay, alfalfa.....	15,925	19,024	20,019	105.2
Hay, clover and timothy 1/...	22,087	21,683	21,276	98.1
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,629	5,661	6,125	108.2
Beans, dry edible.....	1,791	1,272	1,409	110.8
Peas, dry field.....	471	211	253	119.9
Soybeans for beans.....	11,114	14,075	14,335	101.8
Peanuts 2/.....	2,951	1,459	1,516	103.9
Potatoes.....	2,265	1,398	1,502	107.4
Sweetpotatoes.....	583	326	352	107.9
Tobacco.....	1,677	1,773	1,656	93.4
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.	316	343	347	101.3
Sugar beets.....	745	665	727	109.3
Broomcorn.....	265	249	258	103.8
Hops.....	38	38	28	74.2

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/Picked and threshed.

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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1953

Conditions for maturity and harvest of late-growing crops were favorable to ideal during October and the total expected volume of crop production increased slightly. It remains third-largest, nearly up to the 1952 volume but well below that for 1948. The conditions which favored harvest, however, were unfavorable for seeding and development of fall-sown grains, until good rains fell in the latter third of October.

Corn production is now estimated at 3,180 million bushels, only 16 million less than on October 1. Virtually all corn matured before killing frosts, resulting in practically no soft or immature ears. Corn cured rapidly and is generally of good to excellent quality; much was dry enough to be shelled for market as it was picked. In the Corn Belt, machine picking in some fields was hampered by the dryness and brittleness of the stalks and ear shanks, resulting in much dropping of ears. Harvesting progress, however, is reported much more rapid than usual. Dropped ears gleaned or salvaged by livestock are covered in the production estimates.

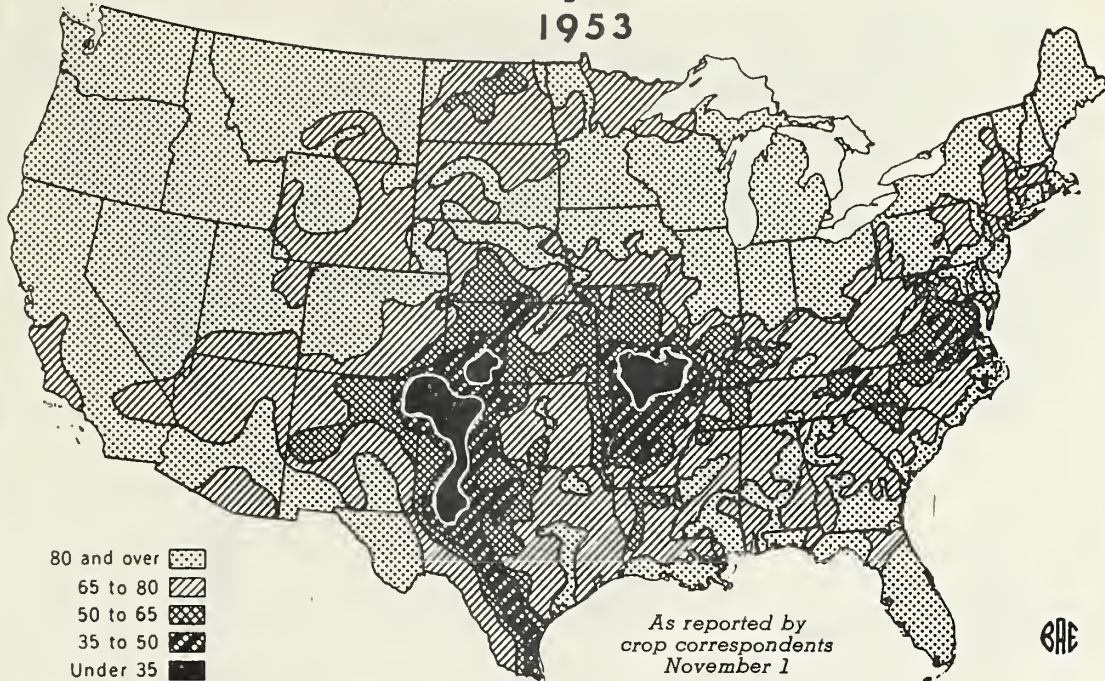
Harvest of soybeans reached its peak in the main producing area in early October and was generally about completed by November 1. The outturn appears to be nearly 3 percent smaller than forecast a month ago. Earlier prospects were not quite maintained for dry beans, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. But increases from earlier forecasts are now shown for rice, sorghum grain, peanuts, tobacco and sugar beets. Picking of cotton progressed rapidly and with a minimum of loss. Lint yields are considerably higher than expected earlier, and the estimated outturn increased to 16.1 million bales.

With most changes relatively small, and with the improvements in crops outweighing the losses in prospects, the expected all-crop volume is increased. The current total is 131 percent of the 1923-33 base, nearly a point higher than on October 1, and exceeded only by the 132 percent in 1933 and the record 135.5 percent in 1948.

Relatively high yields per acre were produced in 1953 for most crops, although only cotton, peanuts and sugar beets are likely to set new high marks. For barley, rice and dry beans, yields this year are second-highest of record. Yields are higher than both last year and average for rye, all hay, dry peas and sweetpotatoes. Based on current estimates for 29 major crops, the composite yield index is 152 percent of the 1923-33 base, equalling the all-time high mark set in 1948. "All-crop" yields, reported as of November 1 by crop correspondents and shown in the map on page 5, indicate sections with extremely poor yields surrounded by areas with poor to fair yields in the droughty sections--the Southwest, Missouri-Arkansas, and Virginia-Carolina areas. Elsewhere yields are mostly satisfactory to excellent.

Winter wheat prospects, as of November 1, varied widely by areas, but on the whole are better than a year earlier. October rains have been the key to the situation, which at the start of the month was generally far from satisfactory. In the important Great Plains area, prospects vary from excellent and the best in years in the Texas wheat area, to favorable with good growth in Oklahoma, mostly satisfactory and better than a year ago in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico and mostly good in Nebraska. Dusted in wheat germinated and stands improved after

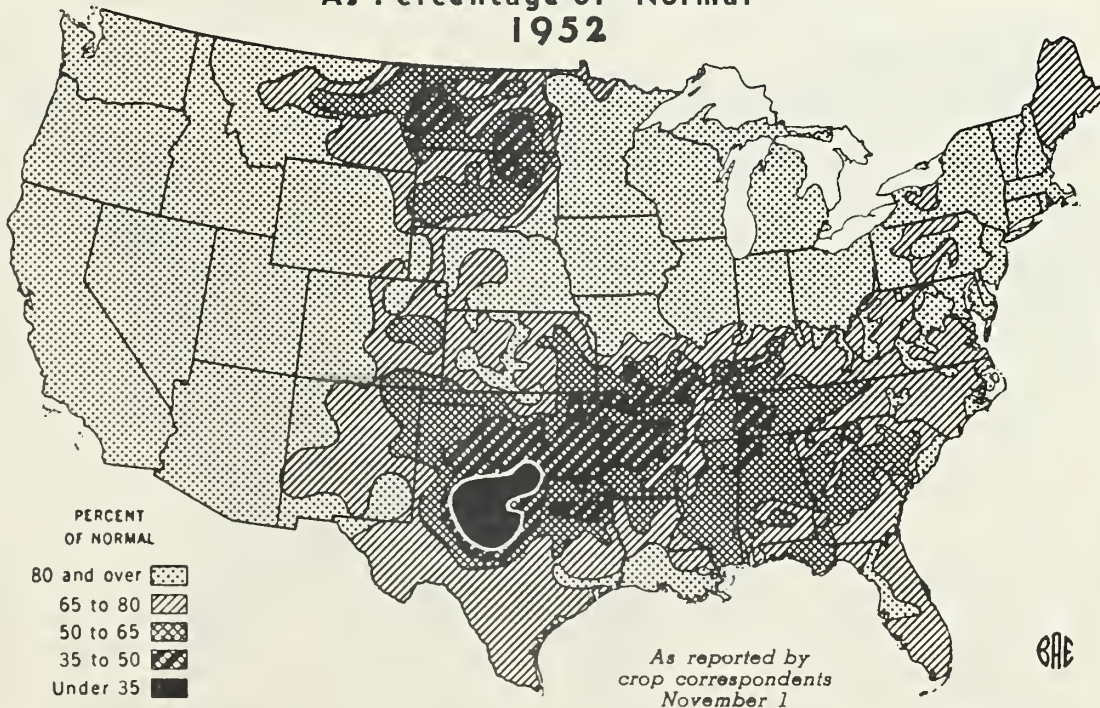
YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS As Percentage of "Normal" 1953



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS As Percentage of "Normal" 1952

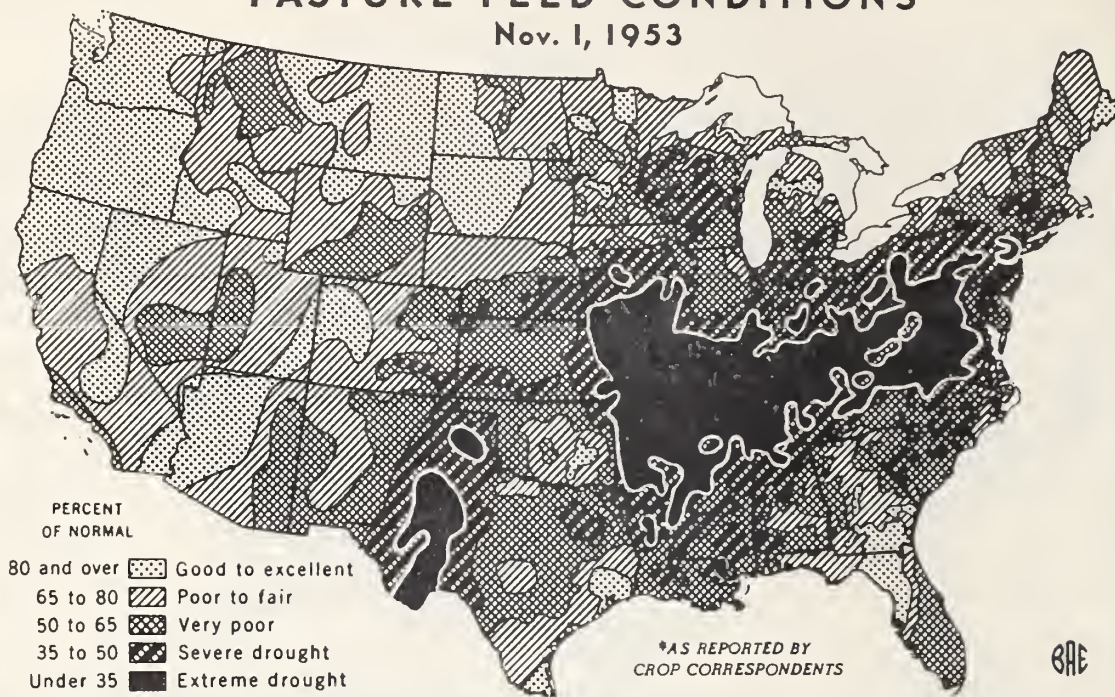


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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Nov. 1, 1953



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49448 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Nov. 1, 1952



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48909 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1953

November 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October rains. In most of the North Central area, seeding was delayed by dry soils, germination and growth was slow, but rains late in October were beneficial and the condition of fall-sown grains improved. Progress of wheat in the Pacific Northwest is satisfactory to good. In the South, some early-sown grains have been damaged by dry weather, but there is still time to plant wheat. One result of the dry fields in early October may be a reduction in acreage below that intended. Rains continuing into November and the snowfall in the East are certain to benefit fall-sown crops further.

Seldom has weather been more favorable in the fall for maturing late portions of grains and for harvesting them. Harvest of wheat, oats, barley and rye was completed in good season, and for rice, buckwheat, corn and sorghum grain it is well advanced for this date. For these 8 grains, the total outturn is expected to exceed 155 million tons, which was topped in 4 of the last 7 years, but in no year prior to 1946. Of this total, food grains account for over 38 million tons, which is less than in 1952, but more than in 1949-1951. The feed grain portion of 117 million tons has been exceeded 6 times in history, 5 times by tonnages ranging from 120 to 123 million tons and by the record 135 million tons in 1948. The current feed grain total is smaller than on October 1, because of the decline in the corn crop, which more than offset a slight increase to 117 million bushels in the sorghum grain crop.

Soybean yields were more seriously affected by dry summer and fall weather than appeared earlier, they were also lowered by harvesting losses. Production of 252 million bushels is now estimated, seven million bushels less than on October 1. With most of the sugar beets dug, a record yield of 15.9 tons per acre and slightly more tonnage is reported than on October 1. Potato yields declined in Maine and the East, more than offsetting improvement in the West, and estimated production dropped to 371 million bushels, nearly 1 percent below the October 1 forecast. While more than in 1952, this outturn is well below average. Sweetpotato outturns are slightly less than expected, but larger than in 1952. The production of 17.6 million bags of dry beans is almost up to the October 1 forecast and near average. Sugarcane yields did not change and an above average crop is in prospect. Peanut prospects improved in both the Virginia and the Southwestern areas, but with the small acreage, the total crop is only about two-thirds average. Outturns of flue-cured tobacco exceeded earlier expectations, with other types holding close to last month's forecasts. The expected 2,046 million pounds of all tobacco is about 5 percent above average, but 9 percent less than in 1952.

Total hay and forage supplies, although adequate, are below average and not well distributed according to feeding needs. Severe shortages are reported in large areas in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, western Texas, New Mexico, and also in more limited areas in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. Some of these deficit sections were also short on feed last year. During the past month, the Government drought relief feed program was extended to help reduce the cost of shipping hay from surplus areas into over 400 designated drought counties. Surpluses exist in North Central States from heavy crops of clover-timothy, alfalfa and wild hay. Pacific Coast States also have generous supplies. The overall supply appraisal is based largely on farmers' November 1 reports covering all kinds of forage. In addition to hay and silage, the reports consider grazing from pastures, grain stubble and meadows, straw from threshed grains, beans, and

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CROP REPORT

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seed crops, also such feeds as beet pulp and tops, root crops and the like. Pasture shortage has been serious since midsummer over much of the country, forcing heavy early feeding of hay and silage. Fall rains were generally too little or too late to revive pastures enough to furnish grazing. Pasture condition on November 1, at 52 percent, is the lowest for the month in the 20 years of record beginning in 1934, when the previous low record was set. Pastures improved during the past month in some parts of Oklahoma and Texas; rains also stepped up wheat pasture there and in Kansas. The Pacific States have fair to good grazing. In most other States, pastures deteriorated further during the month. Western range grazing is relatively poor, but better than on November 1, 1952. Range feed is good in most of the northern area from the Dakotas to the Pacific, but becomes progressively poorer to the southward.

Deciduous fruit production in 1953 was 3 percent less than a year earlier and 7 percent below average. Smaller production of grapes and pears accounts for most of the decline from a year ago. The 1953 production of each major deciduous fruit was below average, but not far below except in the case of apples. Sizes of apples were limited by the drought and the outturn was only 2 percent larger than the short 1952 crop. The peach crop was below average, but 2 percent above 1952. Grape production was below average and last year. About 6 percent less tree nuts were produced than in 1952, but 10 percent more than average. A decline of about 5 percent occurred during October, as smaller outturns of walnuts and almonds were harvested than were expected a month earlier. The almond crop was about average, while the walnut and filbert crops were below last year and average. But a record large pecan crop is being harvested. Harvesting of citrus is progressing satisfactorily with good crops of oranges, tangerines and grapefruit in prospect for Florida. Prospects for citrus in Texas are for larger crops than was harvested last year, but much below the production before the freezes. Production of navel oranges, in California and Arizona combined, is below last year and average. The 1953-54 lemon crop in California is expected to be 9 percent above the 1952-53 crop and 2 percent above average.

Production of alfalfa seed this year, second largest of record, was forecast in mid-October at 140,640,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 22 percent smaller than the record 1952 crop but 71 percent above the 1942-51 average. California, where nearly a third of the 1953 crop of alfalfa seed was produced, and Wisconsin are the only States with a larger indicated production this year than last. Currently the supply of alfalfa seed for the 1953-54 planting season, including estimated production this year and carry-over, is 5 percent larger than in 1952 and 2 1/3 times the 10-year average. This year's crop of Sudangrass seed is indicated to be the largest in 9 years. It is estimated at 52,921,000 pounds, 69 percent larger than in 1952 and 41 percent above average. The current supply of Sudangrass seed for the 1953-54 planting season is 51 percent larger than last year and 3 percent above average. The estimated 1953 production of 25 grass and legume seeds, excluding lespedeza seed for which no production forecast has yet been made, totals 669.1 million pounds, 21 percent less than last year, but only 4 percent below the 1942-51 average.

Commercial vegetable crops for fresh market this fall will supply 2 percent less tonnage than last fall, but slightly more than the average for the season. Production is larger than last year for fall snap beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage and sweet corn, but smaller for fall broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, eggplant, lettuce, green peas, green peppers, spinach and tomatoes. The total produc-

tion--10.2 million tons--for fresh market in all seasons of 1953 is 5 percent larger than either the 1952 tonnage or average. For processing, estimates for 10 vegetables representing about 97 percent of the tonnage of the 11 covered by estimates, indicate a total of nearly 6 million tons, a half-million tons less than in 1952, but about a half-million above average. Cucumbers for pickling and green lima beans for canning and freezing reached record production; all but sweet corn, spinach and tomatoes exceeded 1952 outturns. Only beets for canning, fall crop spinach, and tomatoes for processing are below average.

Milk production was at a record level for October, 1 percent more than in October 1952. The seasonal decline was less than average, as favorable fall weather and liberal supplemental feeding more than compensated for a shortage of late pasture feed. Production per cow in herds on November 1 was highest of record, with a relatively low percentage being milked. Farm poultry flocks also set a new egg production record for October, 6 percent more than in 1952 and a third above average for the month. The output per layer reached a new high for October and the laying flocks totaled 1 percent more hens than either last October or the average. Potential layers, while slightly more numerous than a year ago, totaled 10 percent below average. With the cost of farm poultry rations sharply less than last October, all poultry-feed price relationships were more favorable to producers than a year ago.

CORN: Production of corn for all purposes as of November 1 is estimated at 3,180 million bushels, a drop of only 16 million bushels or one-half of one percent from expectations a month ago. This production is 4 percent below last year's crop but it is 5 percent larger than the 10-year average. Yield per acre is now indicated at 39.4 bushels, 1.2 bushels lower than last year's yield, but 4.2 bushels above average. Production of corn for grain this year is estimated at 2,860 million bushels, about 5 percent less than last year's 3,002 million bushels for grain.

Harvest of the Nation's corn crop progressed under unusually favorable weather conditions during October. While conditions were mostly ideal for maturing and drying the crop, it was somewhat too dry for efficient operation of mechanical pickers. Dry stalks caused pickers to clog frequently and many ears fell to the ground. Quality of the crop in most of the Corn Belt is excellent and moisture content is low enough generally to insure safe storage. However, some light and chaffy corn is reported on late crops in the drier areas of the Belt and elsewhere in the country. By November 1 harvesting was 80 to 90 percent complete in the Corn Belt. Some increase in both permanent and temporary storage capacity is being provided by farmers to take care of the new crop.

The 12 North Central States with a production of 2,568 million bushels have about 81 percent of the Nation's crop of corn for all purposes. Yields in all of these States are above average except in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, where droughty conditions prevailed throughout a large part of the growing season. Despite these unfavorable conditions, November 1 yields in these three States are 1 to 1½ bushels better than expected a month ago. Wisconsin is the only other North Central State showing an increase. However, the increases were more than

offset by lower yields in Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota, causing the yield for the area as a whole to drop 0.3 bushel from the October 1 forecast. Moisture content of the crop in most of the Corn Belt is near-record low, with averages ranging from 15 to 18 percent. Harvesting losses were heavy in some areas for the second consecutive year as stalks and ear shanks were too brittle for mechanical pickers to perform with optimum efficiency. By November 1, salvaging of these losses by hand gleaning and by grazing with livestock was in progress in all areas.

In the North Atlantic States, the November 1 yield is 5 bushels below last year, due largely to sharply smaller crops in New York and Pennsylvania. The corn crop in Pennsylvania is the poorest in years, and much of the acreage intended for grain was finally harvested for silage. Partly offsetting the smaller crop in the Northeast are the larger crops elsewhere in the Southeast and South. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, the crop is considerably better than last year. Yields were above those of last year in all States of these groups except the Virginias and Texas. In the Western States, Montana had one of the best crops in years, with a much larger portion of the crop reaching maturity than usual. For the Western area, the November 1 yield is above both last year and the 10-year average.

SOYBEANS: November 1 indications point to a soybean crop of 252 million bushels, almost 3 percent less than was indicated on October 1. The current estimate is 13.5 percent below the 292 million bushels produced last year and the lowest since 1949. The U. S. average yield of 17.6 bushels is the third lowest since 1936 and compares with 20.7 in 1952 and the 10-year average of 19.7 bushels per acre.

Dry summer and fall weather seriously damaged the soybean crop over much of the main producing area. Final yields failed to turn out as well as expected in some areas due largely to extremely small beans in the pods, low moisture content of beans and shattering, which caused heavy harvesting losses. Weather permitted rapid combining and the crop in the main producing areas was practically all harvested by November 1. In the South Atlantic States, considerable quantities remain to be harvested but combining is earlier than usual.

The North Central States indicate a further reduction from last month. The sharpest reductions came in Ohio and Indiana where the late harvested beans were more seriously affected by the dry weather than expected earlier. A slight reduction from last month was also reported in Illinois and Iowa. Minnesota had the most favorable season of any major soybean State and the record yields reported last month were maintained.

Little change in prospects were reported in the South Atlantic States. A decrease in Virginia was partially offset by slight increases in South Carolina and Georgia. No change in yields were indicated in the other producing States. In the South Central States, the area hardest hit by the drought, production prospects continued to decline. Arkansas, the heaviest producing State of the area, indicates another drop in yield from a month ago. Total production in the South Central States is indicated at only 18 million bushels compared with nearly 29 million bushels in 1952.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is now estimated at 116.6 million bushels. This is almost two-fifths larger than the very small crop of 83.3 million bushels harvested in 1952, but otherwise the smallest crop since 1947. The 10-year average is 137.3 million bushels. The indicated yield of 17.0 bushels per acre compares with 16.4 bushels in 1952 and the 10-year average of 18.4 bushels. The combined production in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, indicated at 102.4 million bushels, accounts for about 88 percent of the Nation's prospective sorghum grain crop.

Continued favorable weather during October helped sorghums to reach maturity and although much of the crop was planted late, it escaped serious frost damage in most areas. Harvest advanced rapidly during the month under favorable conditions. Higher yields than expected earlier are reported in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico, California and some of the minor producing States. In Kansas, despite the unfavorable planting and growing season, harvesting was reported to be nearly three-fourths complete by November 1, compared with 90 percent complete on this date last year. Prospective production remained unchanged from a month ago in Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

PEANUTS: The 1953 crop of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,427 million pounds. This is two percent over the October 1 forecast and five percent greater than last year's production, but only 69 percent of the 1942-51 average. Improved prospects in both the Virginia and Southwestern areas were responsible for the increase this month.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, rains the end of September followed by mild weather caused a delay in digging and resulted in better maturity of the crop. Harvesting of the crop is virtually complete in this area and threshing operations are getting well underway.

In the Southeastern area, damage from the hurricane rains of September 24-26, has turned out to be mostly in quality and the total production of peanuts is about as expected earlier.

In the Southwestern area, yields in northern Texas and Oklahoma are turning out even better than earlier expectations. Sufficient peanuts have been dug and threshed in this area to enable growers to more adequately appraise their yields, and the yield for Oklahoma is now estimated at 850 pounds per acre, compared with the previous record yield of 800 pounds in 1926.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production prospects declined slightly from a month ago. The 1953 crop is indicated at 17,557,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) down about 1 percent from the October 1 forecast, but about .5 percent above the 1952 production. The current estimate is nearly 2 percent below the 10-year average of 17,876,000 bags. An average yield of 1,346 pounds per acre (uncleaned basis) is indicated on November 1; this is the second highest of record, exceeded only by the 1,319 pounds harvested in 1952.

In the Northeast bean area, prospects remained the same as a month ago in Michigan and Maine but declined in New York. Harvest in Michigan progressed favorably under much better than usual weather conditions and was mostly completed by mid-October. Late drought caused some damage in New York and late set beans did not yield as well as expected earlier. The Northwest bean States showed some improvement over October 1. Nebraska, Montana and Idaho reported yields above those indicated a month ago. Delayed frost and an unusually favorable harvesting season enabled late planted beans to mature and expected losses of the late set beans did not occur.

The Southwest (Pinto) area indicated lower yields than a month ago. Colorado, New Mexico and Utah show reductions from October 1. Dry weather and early frosts reduced prospects sharply in New Mexico. California production prospects remain relatively favorable and yield indications show no change from a month ago.

RICE: The almost ideal harvesting conditions in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas and generally favorable harvest conditions in California have practically assured another "bumper" crop of rice. The current estimate of 52.6 million equivalent 100-pound bags is about 3 percent more than the October 1 forecast, 8 percent more than the 48.7 million bags harvested in 1952 and 50 percent more than the 10-year average of 35.1 million bags. The largest crops of record are expected in each of the producing States for which estimates are made, except Louisiana. Principally due to lower yields per acre, the crop in Louisiana is indicated about 2 percent smaller than the record large crop harvested last year. The United States yield, indicated at 2,439 pounds per acre, compares with the 1952 record yield of 2,468 pounds and the 10-year average of 2,127 pounds per acre.

Production in the Southern rice area which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas is placed at 40.3 million bags, compared with 36.8 million bags harvested in this area last year. In Mississippi and Arkansas, conditions during October were favorable for the maturity of much of the late planted rice. Harvest in these States advanced rapidly during October and average yields per acre are much higher than expected earlier. Frosts on October 29-30 caused some damage to the very late rice, but this damage is not believed to be serious enough to materially affect the overall production in these States. In Louisiana and Texas, generally good quality rice crops have been almost completely harvested and under favorable conditions.

In California, harvest of rice started about two weeks late, but due to the favorable weather during October, almost two-thirds of the crop had been harvested by November 1. Although the rice is reported to be of good quality, the crop never fully recovered from early season setbacks and yields per acre are lower than expected.

COMMERCIAL APPLE CROP: The 1953 commercial apple crop is placed at 94,064,000 bushels -- 2 percent above the 1952 crop but 14 percent below average. The current estimate is 3 percent below last month thus continuing the decline in prospects each month of the 1953 season. Drought in the eastern and central States and a relatively short growing season in the western States retarded sizing of fruit.

The western crop at 37,505,000 bushels is 3 percent below last year and 14 percent below average. Washington is harvesting 25,550,000 bushels -- 12 percent above the 1952 crop of 22,780,000 bushels. Weather during October was considered almost ideal for coloring and harvesting of the crop. Size of fruit varies considerably, but on the whole averages somewhat smaller than last year, particularly in the Winesap variety. In Oregon, prospects for all varieties are generally below last year. Newtowns are considerably under 1952 while a relatively small decline is indicated for the Red Delicious crop. In California, late varieties in the Sonoma area are holding up to earlier estimates but those in the Watsonville locality are falling short. In Idaho, color and quality of the crop are considered good but there is a relatively large percentage of small apples.

In Eastern States, the commercial crop is placed at 38,697,000 bushels which is slightly below the 1952 crop of 38,790,000 bushels and 16 percent under average. The New York and New England crop is larger than the generally short 1952 crop. Production in the Appalachian area is considerably below last year and average. Drought in this area in 1953 materially reduced size of fruit. Weather conditions during October favored harvest which was generally completed in all localities by November 1. In New England, size, color and quality are generally good. Production of McIntosh is above average while the Baldwin crop is light. In New York the crop has sized very well except in the lower Hudson Valley where late varieties failed to size as well as usual. Quality is generally good. In Pennsylvania the set was light and fruit was generally of small size. The quality, however, is good. In Virginia, size of fruit is generally small as the result of continued dry weather during the summer and late fall months. In West Virginia, processors have taken a larger percentage of the crop than usual.

The Central States are harvesting 17,862,000 bushels--20 percent above last year but 7 percent below average. The crop in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin fell below earlier expectations. The Michigan crop of 8,200,000 bushels is about 49 percent above the short 1952 crop and 16 percent above average. Harvest in Michigan was completed by November 1. Sizes ran below average, especially in the extreme southwestern part of the State where it was very dry. In Ohio, weather continued dry and abnormally hot during October and as a result sizing of the late varieties was further retarded during the month. In Illinois, late varieties did not size well due to lack of moisture.

PEARS: The 1953 United States crop is estimated at 29,135,000 bushels--6 percent less than the 1952 crop and 4 percent less than average. In the three Pacific Coast States, the Bartlett crop totaled 17,495,000 bushels--14 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. Fall and Winter pears in these States, at 7,200,000 bushels, were 16 percent above last year and 12 percent above average. Harvest of Bartletts was completed in September and late varieties were all picked by November 1.

In California, the Hardy crop has been especially heavy, and the bulk went to canners. In Washington, both Bosc and D'Anjous turned out better in the Yakima area than expected earlier but were a little smaller in the Wenatchee area. Quality was generally good. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon and the Medford area, the Bosc crop exceeded the 1952 outturn but Anjous fell short of last year. The New York pear crop was above last year but below average. The Michigan crop was a little above 1952 and 60 percent larger than average.

GRAPES: The 1953 grape crop is placed at 2,748,700 tons, 13 percent below the 1952 production and 4 percent below average.

The production in California and Arizona was 2,560,800 tons, compared with 2,978,800 tons produced last year and the 10-year average of 2,696,440. These two States, which produce all of the European type grapes in the country, account for about 93 percent of the total grape production this year. Production in the other States, mostly the Great Lakes States and Washington, was 187,900 tons this year.

In California, grape harvest is about over. A few Emperors and some wine varieties were yet to be harvested on November 1. The dry October was favorable for harvest. Raisin grapes for sun drying were handled without weather damage.

Tokay grape harvest was practically completed by November 1. A heavy harvest of Emperors has gone mainly to cold storage. Deliveries for crushing have passed the peak. About 40 percent of the crop this year will go for crushing, about the same proportion as a year ago but less than for the large 1951 crop. Production of table varieties is below earlier expectations.

Production in the Great Lakes States was 132,100 tons, slightly less than the 1952 crop of 133,600 tons but above the 10-year average of 119,540 tons. The crop in New York was harvested under generally favorable conditions. Harvest in the Chautauqua-Erie area was completed by the end of October. In the Finger Lakes area and Hudson Valley dry weather reduced the tonnage below earlier expectation. Quality of the crop was good. In the Erie Belt of Pennsylvania, harvest of Concord was completed by November 1. Generally, there were plenty of bunches but berries were small. Some Catawba grapes are yet to be harvested. Generally grapes were of good quality where not hit by hail in June. In Ohio, dry hot weather reduced sizing. Harvest was over about mid-October. Harvest of Michigan's 1953 grape crop was completed by October 24. The crop was of excellent quality and sugar content was good.

The production in Missouri and Arkansas was below last year and average as a result of the late spring freezes and dry weather. In Washington, the October weather was generally favorable for harvest.

CITRUS: Early and mid-season oranges for the United States are forecast at 61.1 million boxes--2 percent above last season and 23 percent above average. Florida production of Temples is estimated at 2 million boxes, and production of Florida's other early and mid-season varieties is estimated at 43 million boxes. In the 1952-53 season, Florida produced 1.7 million boxes of Temples and 40.6 million of other varieties. In California, Navel and miscellaneous oranges are forecast at 14.4 million boxes--13 percent less than last season. Valencia oranges in Florida, Texas and Arizona are indicated at 34.9 million boxes--14 percent above last season. The first forecast of California Valencias will be released December 10. Grapefruit production (exclusive of the California summer crop) is forecast at 42.8 million boxes--17 percent above 1952-53 but 13 percent below average. California lemons are indicated at 13 million boxes--9 percent above the 1952-53 crop and 2 percent above average.

Weather in Florida during October was favorable for citrus crops. Rainfall has been plentiful and a cool period in late October hastened coloring of fruit. Maturity is well ahead of last year. Nearly 2.5 million boxes of oranges had been utilized by November 1 compared with 1.1 million last season. Processors had taken one million boxes this year compared with 260,000 boxes last season to November 1. Grapefruit use this season at 3.2 million boxes compares with 2.2 million a year earlier. Processors used 0.8 million this season and 0.3 million last season.

In Texas, conditions continued favorable for citrus during October. Additional rains were received and water for irrigation is plentiful. Fruit has continued to size well and trees are putting out new growth. Harvest of oranges had become general by mid-October. A light harvest of grapefruit started early in October but a large part of this crop will not be harvested until after mid-November.

Arizona prospects are fairly favorable and production is forecast above last season and above average for both oranges and grapefruit.

Growing conditions in California have been generally favorable for citrus crops. Harvest of Navel oranges will start in November and desert grapefruit in December.

CRANBERRIES. The crop is now estimated at 1,209,000 barrels compared with 790,500 barrels in 1952 and the 10-year average of 788,170 barrels. Harvest was completed by November 1 except for a few bogs in Washington and Oregon.

In Massachusetts, the warm dry October weather was very favorable for completing harvest of the record large crop. Although the harvest period was extended later than usual, frost caused little damage. Quality of berries is about average. The New Jersey crop is above the October 1 forecast despite some loss from the excessively dry weather in September and October. Wisconsin weather continued favorable during October and a record crop of 290,000 barrels is estimated. Considerable loss from spoilage is expected this season. Washington and Oregon have record-large crops of good quality berries. Harvest is later than usual but will be completed early in November.

ALMONDS - WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: Almond harvest in California has been completed and a large percentage of the crop delivered. The set of the crop this year was very spotted as a result of spring frosts. Production was not as high as anticipated earlier. The crop is now estimated at 36,100 tons, down 3,900 tons from a month ago. The 1952 crop was 36,400 tons while the 10-year average is 35,880 tons.

The 1953 Walnut crop in California and Oregon is estimated at 61,100 tons, 22,700 tons below a year ago and 9,410 tons below average. The crop is 6,500 tons below the forecast of a month ago. The crop was late throughout the season in both States. In California, harvest will extend into early November in the late localities. The 1953 crop was affected by late spring freezes and heat injury during early September. In Oregon, only a small percentage of the crop was harvested on November 1. Quality of the crop is below that of a year ago when the quality was the best in many years.

Filberts in Washington and Oregon are placed at 5,240 tons which continues the successive monthly declines in the prospective crop this season. The current estimate is 57 percent less than the 1952 crop and 27 percent less than the 10-year average. The percentage of blanks and wormy nuts is higher than usual, but the percentage of small nuts is less than in 1952. Weather conditions during October favored harvest, but there were still some filberts in the orchards at the close of the month.

OLIVES AND FIGS: The olive crop in California is very light this year. Picking of ripe olives for canning started about mid-October. The reported condition is 35 percent of normal which compares with 65 a year ago and 54 percent for the November 10-year average.

The dried fig crop in California was reduced as a result of the cool and rather humid weather of August and early September. Most of the dried figs have been delivered to packers.

PECANS: The pecan crop is forecast at 184,962,000 pounds, up 2 percent from prospects a month earlier. The 1952 production was 147,946,000 pounds

and the 10-year average is 126,518,000 pounds. Improved varieties account for 85,181,000 pounds this year while seedlings produced 99,781,000 pounds. These are 48 percent and 45 percent, respectively, above the 10-year averages.

All States except Georgia and Texas are harvesting crops larger than last year. Georgia's crop is forecast at 45,500,000 pounds. Damage from diseases and insects was higher than in recent years. Scab seriously injured most varieties except Stuart and infestation of shuckworm was heavy in all varieties. Quality of the crop is below a year ago with some light filled nuts reported. The Texas crop of 38,540,000 pounds is up slightly from a month ago. The crop in the north central part is generally short while prospects in most localities in the South and West Central area vary from fair to good. Losses to squirrels and crows are reported to be heavy. In Oklahoma, the crop is light in the northern area but good crops are reported in the central and southern districts. In Louisiana, dry weather has been favorable for harvest. Nuts are of good quality and well filled. Harvest in Alabama is progressing satisfactorily. An excellent crop is expected in Mobile and Baldwin Counties. In Mississippi, a good crop is being harvested in all areas of the State. Weather conditions during October were excellent for harvest. There are a few low quality nuts although as a whole they are well filled. In Eastern Arkansas, a good crop is being harvested while in the other areas only a fair production is indicated.

POTATOES: Total potato production in 1953, now estimated at 370,856,000 bushels, is 7 percent larger than the 1952 crop of 347,504,000 bushels but 10 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average of 411,007,000 bushels. For some States, notably Colorado and Idaho, production is now indicated to be larger than expected a month ago; but these increases are more than offset by decreases elsewhere, principally in Maine. Total output is now indicated to be about 3.1 million bushels less than estimated a month ago.

With harvest nearly complete, as of November 1, production in the 29 late States is placed at 288,370,000 bushels--3 percent larger than in 1952. Compared with last year, 1953 production is 4.8 million bushels larger in the Eastern late States, 5.9 million bushels larger in the Central late States, and 3.2 million bushels smaller in the Western late States. For the 29 late States as a group, the total indicated crop is down approximately 3.1 million bushels (1 percent) from estimated production as of October 1.

In New England, weather conditions during October were favorable for completion of the potato harvest. Early in October, snow interfered briefly with harvesting in Aroostook County, Maine, but no significant losses of tubers from freezing occurred. As digging in Maine advanced, growers found that rotobearing and other vine-killing operations reduced yields more than anticipated a month ago. The Maine crop is now indicated to be 58,000,000 bushels--11 percent larger than in 1952. In other parts of New England, indicated production, in general, shows little change from the October 1 estimates. In most of the important producing areas of New York and Pennsylvania, potato harvest progressed rapidly during October. Digging of commercial acreage in Steuben County, New York, was complete by the end of October and was nearing completion in other important up-State areas. On Long Island, harvest was still in progress at the end of the month. October diggings in Pennsylvania confirmed earlier indications that a relatively large portion of the crop is running heavily to small sizes. Storage quality is excellent, however. For the Eastern Late States as a group, indicated

production, at 110,201,000 bushels, is down 4.6 million bushels from the estimate of a month ago.

The indicated crop in Ohio is down moderately from the estimate of October 1, but in other central late States, estimated production is the same as indicated last month. Harvest in these States was about finished by the end of October. Growers report good to excellent quality in most areas. Production in this group of States is placed at 64,925,000 bushels---slightly less than indicated a month ago.

The Nebraska crop is now indicated to be moderately smaller than estimated last month, but because of increases elsewhere in the West (Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah) total production in the western late States---now placed at 113,244,000 bushels---is about 1.8 million bushels larger than anticipated on October 1. In Nebraska, as harvest progressed, many growers found that potatoes did not size as well as expected earlier. This was especially true in the Scotts Bluff area. In Idaho, fall weather has been exceptionally good for potato maturity and harvest, and the yield of late potatoes has averaged better than expected earlier. The crop was largely harvested by the end of October though in a few sections some fields remained to be dug. In Colorado, growers had expected "western leak" to reduce yields in the San Luis Valley, but as harvest advanced, damage from this cause was found to be relatively unimportant and yields turned out better than indicated last month.

Production in the 7 intermediate States (New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas) is estimated at 16,940,000 bushels, compared with 14,929,000 bushels produced in these States in 1952.

The 1953 potato crop in the 13 early States was 65,546,000 bushels, compared with 52,612,000 bushels last year. Indicated production in this group of States is slightly larger than estimated on October 1 because of higher yields for late potatoes in North Carolina and Tennessee than were anticipated earlier.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1953 sweetpotato crop of 33,464,000 bushels is 18 percent larger than the relatively short 1952 production of 28,292,000 bushels but 38 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average of 54,331,000 bushels.

Production is smaller than indicated a month ago in Louisiana and most other important States of the South Central group. These declines are just about offset by increases in New Jersey and the South Atlantic region, and total output is indicated to be only about 1 percent smaller than estimated last month.

A considerable portion of the Louisiana crop still remained to be harvested on November 1. Dry weather during October curtailed sizing and production is turning out smaller than expected earlier. Even so, a Louisiana crop substantially larger than the 1952 output is indicated. Other important States in the South Central region for which estimated production is smaller than expected a month ago include Tennessee, Alabama and Texas.

In all States of the South Atlantic region except Georgia and Florida, yields are averaging better than expected earlier; and in Virginia, a record high yield is indicated. Harvest on the Eastern Shore of Virginia was about 90 percent complete by the end of October.

TOBACCO: Total tobacco production is estimated at 2,046 million pounds, about 1 percent above the forecast a month ago. An increase in flue-cured tobacco was only partially offset by minor reductions in other types. Although smaller than the crops of the last two years, total production is still about 5 percent above the 10-year average.

Flue-cured production is estimated at 1,251 million pounds, about 1 1/2 percent above October 1, but 8 percent below the 1952 crop. The marketing season has ended for type 13, about finished in the type 12 area and nearly two-thirds of the tobacco has been sold in the Old Belt (type 11 area). Yields are turning out slightly better than growers had expected.

The November 1 estimate of Burley is 575 million pounds, only slightly under that of a month ago. It is 75 million pounds less than last year's crop, but still 46 million pounds, or 9 percent, above the 10-year average. Rainfall throughout much of the area the last week of October helped bring tobacco into case, hence stripping and bulking were active around November 1.

The Maryland crop is now indicated at 38.8 million pounds, a 3 percent increase over the October 1 estimate, and compares with 39.5 million pounds harvested in 1952.

Fire-cured tobacco production is down 1.3 million pounds from the estimate a month ago, due mainly to further dry weather damage to size of plants and poor stands on late set crops. Firing was again active on November 1. Many growers had ceased the curing process during the extremely dry weather during September and October. This year's production forecast of 51.3 million pounds compares with 58.2 million pounds in 1952.

The dark air-cured crop is estimated at 28.5 million pounds, practically the same as on October 1. It is about 16 percent below last year and compares with the 1942-51 average crop of 37.2 million pounds.

The production of cigar tobaccos is placed at 101.4 million pounds, 2 million pounds below last month's estimate. Most of this reduction occurred in the filler types. Filler production is now expected to total 40.6 million pounds compared with 44.8 million pounds in 1952. Production of binder types is estimated at 47.1 million pounds, about 1.2 million pounds below last year's crop. The wrapper crop of 13.7 million pounds this year compares with 14.5 million pounds last year.

SUGAR BEETS: A 1953 sugar beet crop of 11,557,000 tons is indicated as of November 1 as digging has progressed sufficiently in most States to enable a better appraisal of yields. The harvest is nearly completed in most States and the weather has generally been very favorable for this operation. Yields are generally turning out about as expected earlier. In Kansas, however, curly top infestation sharply reduced yields.

The indicated average yield for the United States is 15.9 tons per acre. This is 0.6 ton over last year's record yield of 15.3 tons and compares with the 10-year average yield of 13.4. Production in 1952 was 10,169,000 tons and for the 1942-51 average is 10,027,000 tons.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1953

November 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The estimated production of sugarcane for sugar and seed at 7,525,000 tons is unchanged from the October 1 forecast. This is one percent below last year's production, but 20 percent above average.

Harvesting got underway in Louisiana around mid-October under nearly ideal weather conditions. In the Florida Everglades section, grinding started October 29.

PASTURES: Growth of fall pasture feed was hampered by dry weather during much of October and on November 1 condition averaged the lowest for the date in two decades as the Nation's poorest pasture season since 1939 approached an end. On November 1, pasture condition was 52 percent of normal -- about one-third below the 10-year average for the date and 4 points below last year's near record low. Pastures over most of the country from the Rocky Mountains east were very short and in many areas livestock were on full winter supplemental feed. Open weather over the country during the month favored extensive grazing of aftermath and other available forage. An early harvest season made possible maximum use of residues from fall harvested crops, and in much of the Corn Belt, cattle generally had full run of corn fields by November 1. October rains greatly improved prospects for fall-sown grain pastures in the lower Great Plains, but outside the South they came too late to help native pastures for 1953 other than to improve the palatability of available forage.

For the 1953 pasture season as a whole (April 1 - November 1), pasture condition averaged 71 percent of normal, the lowest for any season since 1939. Pastures this year, however, were considerably better than in the great drought years 1934 and 1936, when seasonal average conditions were 53 and 59 percent, respectively. Pasture feed this season was greatly reduced in broad areas of extended severe drought centering in Missouri, Virginia, and the Southwest, and to lesser extent in many other sections of the country. On the other hand, pastures were in above average condition in most northern States from Minnesota westward, and the season in the Pacific Northwest was among the six best seasons in the last third of a century.

On November 1, critical drought feed conditions prevailed in a large area covering all of Missouri and Arkansas and extending eastward through the central Appalachian Mountain States. In the North Atlantic and East North Central regions of the country, pasture feed conditions, though not so extreme, were record-low for November 1. Pastures in the South Atlantic region and the Central Gulf States were also at or near record-low conditions on November 1. In some of these States, grass feed still showed effects of summer drought, but October rains improved pasture prospects.

In Kansas, rains, though too late to help native grass, boosted wheat pasture prospects, and by November 1 some rather good wheat pasture was available in some central and western counties. Oklahoma and Texas pasture feed benefited greatly by October rains, and good small grain pastures are in prospect for November. In many central and southern Rocky Mountain areas, grazing offered little sustenance for stock during October necessitating much supplemental feeding. Winter grazing prospects declined as grass made little growth during October. In the Pacific Coast States, pastures have held up very well and were furnishing good feed on November 1.

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during October totaled 8,779 million pounds, a new high record for the month and about 1 percent above a year ago. Favorable fall weather and liberal supplemental feeding offset the shortage of late pasture feed to hold production to a less than average seasonal decline. On a per capita basis, October milk output was equivalent to 1.77 pounds per person per day, about the same as last year and, except for 1951, the lowest for the month in about a quarter century of records. Cumulative production of milk in the first 10 months of 1953 totaled 103 billion pounds compared with 99 billion pounds a year ago.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters on November 1 averaged 15.02 pounds, a record for the date exceeding the previous high set in 1950 by nearly 1 percent. In all regions, production per cow was equal to or higher than a year ago, with largest increases in the South and West. Production per cow was substantially above the 10-year average in all regions, with the margin ranging from 5 percent in the South Central up to 15 percent in the South Atlantic and Western regions. Of the milk cows in crop reporters' herds, 67.4 percent were reported milked on November 1, slightly above a year ago but otherwise the lowest for the date since 1946. Regionally, the percentage milked was below the 10-year average in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and South Central States; about average in the South Atlantic, but above average in the West North Central and Western regions.

Among the 30 States for which monthly milk production estimates are currently available, October farm milk production was higher than a year ago in 24 States, about the same in 2, and somewhat lower in 4. In nine States in Southern, Great Plains, and the Western areas, milk production showed gains of 6 percent or more over October 1952. In the Northeastern, Great Lake, and Corn Belt States, milk production was mostly within 1 percent of that in October a year ago. Wisconsin, with an October output of 1,037 million pounds, led all States in milk production. California was second with 529 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 483 million and Pennsylvania with 454 million.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	:Oct. av.:	Oct.	: Sept. :	Oct.	State	:Oct. av.:	Oct.	: Sept. :	Oct.
	:1942-51:	1952	: 1953 :	1953		:1942-51:	1952	: 1953 :	1953
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	84	90	90	89	N.C.	124	136	149	141
Pa.	419	455	457	454	S.C.	47	46	52	50
Ohio	411	438	476	441	Ky.	188	191	221	194
Ind.	296	282	310	285	Tenn.	178	190	224	193
Ill.	405	384	396	387	Ala.	105	102	112	111
Mich.	412	441	462	435	Miss.	105	107	126	114
Wis.	961	1,031	1,122	1,037	Okla.	163	126	144	136
Minn.	494	480	483	483	Tex.	286	247	266	253
Iowa	460	432	448	432	Mont.	49	37	42	39
Mo.	323	324	342	323	Idaho	97	90	101	97
N.Dak.	121	108	130	109	Utah	49	51	50	51
S.Dak.	98	87	101	90	Wash.	140	130	140	138
Nebr.	162	146	164	156	Oreg.	97	90	101	95
Kans.	199	175	191	182	Calif.	444	486	525	529
Va.	154	166	180	173	Other				
W.Va.	70	66	70	69	States	1,414	1,529	1,544	1,493
					U. S.	8,555	8,664	9,219	8,779

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,614 million eggs in October, a record high production for the month. This is 6 percent more than in October last year and 33 percent above the 1942-51 average. Increases from last year were 15 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, South Central and the West, and 3 percent in the North Atlantic States. During the first 10 months of this year, 51,892 million eggs were produced, 1 percent above last year and 7 percent above the average.

The rate of egg production in October was 13.0 eggs per layer on hand, a new high rate for the month, compared with 12.4 last year and the average of 9.9 eggs. The rate was at record high levels in all parts of the country. Increases from a year ago were 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the West and 2 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. For the country as a whole, the rate per layer on hand during the first 10 months of this year was 156 eggs, compared with 154 last year and the average of 140 eggs.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	East Central	West Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

	Thousands						
1942-51 (Av.)	54,358	72,580	102,098	34,354	69,989	34,215	367,793
1952	66,761	72,898	92,928	34,293	60,336	36,619	363,835
1953	67,252	74,843	94,606	35,478	58,643	36,822	367,644

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

	Thousands						
1942-51 (Av.)	17,774	25,168	43,565	12,371	24,010	9,836	132,724
1952	12,905	14,222	25,434	8,453	13,497	5,687	80,198
1953	13,706	14,243	25,496	8,171	13,060	6,013	80,689

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 ^{1/}

	Thousands						
1942-51 (Av.)	72,131	97,749	145,663	46,924	93,998	44,051	500,517
1952	79,666	87,120	118,362	42,746	73,833	42,306	444,033
1953	80,958	89,086	120,102	43,649	71,703	42,835	448,333

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

	Number						
1942-51 (Av.)	39.4	31.5	28.1	25.4	23.2	35.2	29.9
1952	47.2	41.0	37.0	32.9	30.8	44.8	39.0
1953	49.9	43.7	40.0	36.4	34.5	47.7	42.1

^{1/}Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 354,090,000 layers in October, 1 percent more than in October last year and also the average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and South Central States, where they were the same and down 4 percent, respectively. Increases from last year were 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central and the West. The seasonal increase in layers from October 1 to November 1 was 8 percent, compared with 7 percent last year and the average of 10 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 totaled 448,333,000 -- 1 percent more than a year ago, but 10 percent below the average. Holdings were larger than a year ago in all parts of the country except the South Central, where they were down 3 percent. Increases from last year were 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the West North Central and the West.

Pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 totaled 80,689,000 -- 1 percent more than a year ago, but 39 percent below average. Holdings compared with a year ago increased 6 percent in the North Atlantic and the West, were the same in the North Central States, and decreased 3 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States. On November 1, about 82 percent of the potential layers were in the laying flock, the same as a year ago, compared with the average of 73 percent.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 53.3 cents per dozen, compared with 50.3 cents a year earlier market prices declined during October. The sharpest declines occurred mostly around mid-month on mediums and during the last week of the month on large sizes.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) on October 15 averaged 23.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 24.5 cents a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 20.0 cents and commercial broilers 27.0 cents, compared with 20.6 and 29.1 cents in mid-October last year. Markets were steady on heavy type hens and roasters; barely steady on light type hens and broilers or fryers. Offerings of young chickens were ample to current needs. Fancy quality heavy type hens were in short supply, but average quality and light type hens were plentiful.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 33.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with last year's price of 32.9 cents. October turkey markets were steady to firm on small type turkeys and heavy hens, but barely steady to weak on tom turkeys. Prices at the farm in the major producing areas advanced 2 to 3 cents on small types during October. Prices were unchanged to 2½ cents a pound higher on heavy hens and mostly unchanged on young toms.

The cost of the farm poultry ration at mid-October prices was \$5.72 per 100 pounds; compared with \$4.17 a year ago. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL 1/						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	1952 Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary	
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1952	1953	
	Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Maine	37.9	31.0	39.0	484	434	546
N.H.	43.3	41.0	44.0	555	574	660
Vt.	42.2	42.0	45.0	2,583	2,588	3,150
Mass.	43.8	46.0	45.0	1,691	1,656	1,710
R.I.	40.5	44.0	45.0	311	308	315
Conn.	43.8	40.0	46.0	1,967	1,400	1,656
N.Y.	38.8	47.0	45.0	25,355	30,315	29,025
N.J.	44.3	52.5	52.0	8,244	10,290	9,776
Pa.	43.2	49.0	41.0	57,459	66,003	55,227
Ohio	50.0	53.0	55.0	175,280	189,051	194,205
Ind.	49.9	50.0	51.5	221,863	232,300	244,058
Ill.	51.2	58.0	54.0	443,188	516,838	490,806
Mich.	36.8	50.0	46.0	61,122	83,200	79,626
Wis.	44.0	58.0	58.5	112,905	139,954	148,239
Minn.	41.6	50.5	48.5	224,587	266,690	274,074
Iowa	49.9	64.0	53.5	530,876	697,792	589,142
Mo.	35.0	41.0	31.5	147,182	173,512	127,984
N.Dak.	21.8	19.5	25.0	25,860	20,846	28,875
S.Dak.	26.9	28.0	34.5	101,641	103,516	136,482
Nebr.	29.6	37.0	28.0	226,530	261,960	204,176
Kans.	25.6	22.0	21.0	72,126	59,840	50,274
Del.	31.9	38.0	39.0	4,409	6,422	6,513
Md.	39.5	46.0	47.0	18,094	21,712	21,526
Va.	35.6	33.0	27.0	38,981	31,614	25,083
W.Va.	37.5	41.0	36.0	10,947	8,405	6,876
N.C.	27.4	25.5	26.5	61,059	56,176	58,380
S.C.	18.4	15.0	19.5	26,518	18,945	23,400
Ga.	14.0	12.0	20.0	45,268	37,152	60,060
Fla.	11.8	15.5	16.0	7,619	9,874	9,680
Ky.	32.7	28.0	36.0	77,943	58,408	73,584
Tenn.	28.3	20.0	29.0	63,705	39,840	51,417
Ala.	17.1	11.0	22.0	46,354	26,268	48,334
Miss.	18.8	16.0	21.0	43,031	27,536	32,529
Ark.	19.8	15.0	17.0	27,307	13,935	12,784
La.	17.6	19.0	19.5	17,108	12,654	11,037
Okla.	18.8	13.0	13.5	21,047	10,101	7,236
Texas	16.8	12.5	16.5	54,256	41,202	33,874
Mont.	15.8	14.0	23.0	2,922	2,030	3,611
Idaho	48.0	57.0	56.0	1,540	2,622	2,576
Wyo.	16.4	21.0	20.0	1,125	1,071	1,000
Colo.	21.9	26.5	29.0	14,568	13,276	12,789
N.Mex.	14.6	14.0	15.0	1,873	1,120	1,050
Ariz.	12.3	12.0	15.0	380	420	510
Utah	32.6	38.0	39.0	865	1,368	1,365
Nev.	32.3	42.0	40.0	75	126	120
Wash.	50.3	59.0	56.0	1,007	1,239	1,232
Oreg.	38.3	44.0	42.0	1,218	1,232	1,050
Calif.	32.9	35.0	36.0	2,223	2,730	2,808
U.S.	35.2	40.6	39.4	3,036,380	3,506,735	3,180,430

1/Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

	Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1953	1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	16.1	17.5	16.0	145	88	80
N.J.	17.3	20.5	16.5	269	410	363
Pa.	16.0	19.0	15.0	450	361	300
Ohio	20.2	22.0	20.5	20,971	20,680	19,782
Ind.	20.3	23.5	20.5	30,171	38,493	35,322
Ill.	22.4	24.0	20.5	78,829	85,128	74,333
Mich.	17.8	19.0	20.0	1,773	1,748	2,260
Wis.	13.4	17.0	14.5	523	816	725
Minn.	15.7	19.0	20.0	10,314	21,945	27,300
Iowa	20.4	25.5	21.5	35,181	37,587	33,325
Mo.	17.7	19.0	11.5	14,803	32,756	21,436
N.Dak.	11.2	12.5	13.0	147	362	299
S.Dak.	14.3	15.0	17.0	434	1,275	1,496
Nebr.	19.0	26.0	18.0	652	2,288	1,944
Kans.	12.6	11.5	8.0	3,310	7,360	4,008
Del.	13.2	17.0	15.5	658	986	1,023
Md.	14.5	18.0	18.5	739	1,350	1,758
Va.	16.1	17.0	14.0	1,791	2,958	2,380
W.Va.	14.2	15.0	14.0	19	15	14
N.C.	13.4	16.5	14.5	3,434	4,785	3,756
S.C.	9.6	11.5	13.0	353	1,127	1,513
Ga.	8.8	10.5	11.5	130	336	414
Fla.	---	20.0	20.0	---	240	240
Ky.	16.6	15.5	12.5	1,690	1,767	1,362
Tenn.	16.7	20.0	12.5	1,904	3,620	2,238
Ala.	15.4	19.0	20.0	766	1,748	1,760
Miss.	15.2	13.5	10.0	2,986	6,142	3,550
Ark.	16.9	16.0	11.0	5,799	13,856	8,063
La.	14.0	14.5	15.5	464	594	604
Okla.	9.7	10.5	12.0	207	861	828
U.S.	19.7	20.7	17.6	219,596	291,682	252,276

RICE

	Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1953	1953
	Pounds			Thousand bags 1/		
Miss.	---	2,200	2,550	---	1,056	1,785
Ark.	2,166	2,075	2,300	7,281	9,420	11,270
La.	1,770	2,150	2,050	10,523	12,642	12,423
Texas	2,070	2,475	2,550	9,498	13,662	14,790
Calif.	3,021	3,600	3,000	7,719	11,880	12,360
U.S.	2,127	2,468	2,439	35,120	48,660	52,628

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SORGHUM GRAIN						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	: Preliminary:	Average	: Preliminary		
	: 1952	: 1953	: 1942-51	: 1952	: 1953	
	: 1942-51					
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	28.7	33.0	26.0	43	66	52
Mo.	19.5	18.0	9.0	811	540	288
S. Dak.	12.5	14.5	18.0	785	203	378
Nebr.	19.1	23.0	17.0	2,156	2,231	2,244
Kans.	18.5	14.0	15.0	28,552	18,536	28,800
N. C.	1/26.4	27.0	23.0	1/390	1,161	1,472
S. C.	1/17.6	16.5	17.0	1/80	66	68
Ala.	1/17.0	16.0	19.0	1/444	176	304
Ark.	15.9	17.0	14.0	204	170	252
La.	16.0	19.0	16.0	27	38	32
Okla.	13.7	9.0	11.0	10,230	4,248	7,062
Texas	18.7	18.0	19.0	80,523	48,236	66,500
Colo.	14.3	8.0	8.0	2,745	1,120	1,632
N. Mex.	13.5	7.0	7.0	4,036	903	1,022
Ariz.	39.0	48.0	50.0	2,034	1,632	2,000
Calif.	38.6	42.0	43.0	4,249	3,990	4,515
U.S.	18.4	16.4	17.0	137,263	83,316	116,621
1/Short-time average.						

TOBACCO						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	: Preliminary:	Average	: Preliminary		
	: 1952	: 1953	: 1942-51	: 1952	: 1953	
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,554	1,530	1,578	10,766	9,178	10,414
Conn.	1,366	1,432	1,469	24,455	24,778	24,236
N. Y.	1,345	1,300	1,300	851	260	130
Pa.	1,446	1,550	1,373	50,252	36,428	33,902
Ohio	1,194	1,514	1,335	24,318	29,835	24,295
Ind.	1,238	1,417	1,370	12,512	15,588	13,565
Wis.	1,474	1,450	1,441	31,593	21,895	20,459
Minn.	1,270	1,300	1,300	644	390	390
Mo.	1,032	1,320	800	5,825	6,600	3,680
Kans.	1,012	1,190	850	225	119	85
Md.	758	775	825	34,739	39,525	38,775
Va.	1,159	1,348	1,066	147,317	185,153	136,635
W. Va.	1,154	1,410	1,380	3,487	4,653	4,140
N. C.	1,159	1,229	1,209	790,858	918,250	840,850
S. C.	1,181	1,310	1,400	138,642	172,920	170,800
Ga.	1,071	1,115	1,278	101,184	125,035	131,715
Fla.	1,002	1,141	1,115	22,058	30,458	27,532
Ky.	1,144	1,365	1,312	414,763	478,195	428,605
Tenn.	1,215	1,356	1,231	133,834	154,827	134,927
Ala.	876	980	1,000	337	588	600
La.	543	600	700	188	180	140
U.S.	1,158	1,272	1,236	1,948,844	2,254,855	2,045,875

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Preliminary 1953	Average 1942-51	Production		Preliminary 1953
		1952				1952		
Pounds								
Thousand pounds								
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	11	1,130	1,310	1,025	111,994	144,100	103,525	
North Carolina	11	1,084	1,150	925	284,910	330,050	246,975	
Total Old Belt	11	1,096	1,194	952	396,904	474,150	350,500	
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,203	1,270	1,375	395,530	452,120	455,125	
North Carolina	13	1,180	1,260	1,390	94,852	115,920	119,540	
South Carolina	13	1,181	1,310	1,400	138,642	172,920	173,860	
Total S. C. Belt	13	1,180	1,289	1,396	233,494	288,840	290,340	
Georgia	14	1,070	1,115	1,280	100,183	123,765	130,560	
Florida	14	977	1,140	1,225	18,177	25,878	23,932	
Alabama	14	874	980	1,000	329	588	500	
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,054	1,119	1,252	118,689	150,231	155,122	
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,144	1,229	1,214	1,144,616	1,365,341	1,251,087	
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:								
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,058	1,250	925	13,112	12,250	9,250	
Kentucky	22	1,041	1,100	1,000	12,022	9,240	8,500	
Tennessee	22	1,146	1,290	1,200	29,557	25,542	24,240	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,113	1,233	1,141	41,578	34,782	32,740	
Kentucky	23	1,018	1,200	950	13,964	9,000	7,600	
Tennessee	23	1,033	1,150	875	3,156	2,185	1,662	
Total Paducah-Wayfield Belt	23	1,021	1,190	936	17,119	11,185	9,262	
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,109	1,228	1,055	1,171,928	58,217	51,252	
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:								
3A Light Air-Cured								
Ohio	31	1,132	1,500	1,250	15,828	21,000	17,145	
Indiana	31	1,241	1,420	1,375	12,354	15,478	13,475	
Missouri	31	1,032	1,320	800	5,825	6,600	3,680	
Kansas	31	1,012	1,190	850	225	119	85	
Virginia	31	1,548	1,765	1,550	19,167	25,063	20,460	
West Virginia	31	1,154	1,410	1,380	3,487	4,653	4,140	
North Carolina	31	1,487	1,600	1,700	15,567	20,160	19,210	
Kentucky	31	1,156	1,380	1,350	359,356	434,700	391,500	
Tennessee	31	1,252	1,375	1,250	96,446	122,376	105,000	
Total Burley Belt	31	1,191	1,403	1,341	528,262	650,148	574,695	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	758	775	825	34,739	39,525	38,775	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,151	1,340	1,290	563,001	689,673	613,470	

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1942-51	Preliminary 1953	Production	
		1952	1953			1952	Preliminary 1953
Pounds							
thousand pounds							
3B Dark Air-cured							
Indiana	35	1,058	1,100	157	900	110	90
Kentucky	35	1,115	1,350	16,326	1,050	15,255	12,600
Tennessee	35	1,121	1,350	4,676	1,150	4,725	4,025
Total One Sucker	35	1,116	1,348	21,159	1,071	20,090	16,715
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,073	1,250	12,978	1,025	10,000	8,405
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	966	1,100	3,044	850	3,740	3,400
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,088	1,296	37,180	1,026	33,830	28,520
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,444	1,550	49,614	1,370	35,960	33,428
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,310	1,550	8,489	1,300	8,835	7,150
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,426	1,550	58,103	1,357	44,795	40,578
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER							
Massachusetts	51	1,626	1,650	163	1,640	165	164
Connecticut	51	1,598	1,610	13,774	1,610	15,295	14,651
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,598	1,610	13,937	1,610	15,460	14,815
Massachusetts	52	1,699	1,670	8,975	1,700	7,348	8,330
Connecticut	52	1,608	1,660	3,953	1,670	2,490	2,505
Total Conn. Valley Havana seed	52	1,669	1,667	12,929	1,693	9,838	10,835
New York	53	1,345	1,300	851	1,300	260	130
Pennsylvania	53	1,557	1,560	638	1,580	468	474
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,434	1,456	1,489	1,510	728	604
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,461	1,450	14,459	1,460	8,700	7,446
Wisconsin	55	1,486	1,450	17,133	1,430	13,195	13,013
Minnesota	55	1,270	1,300	644	1,300	390	390
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,476	1,445	17,777	1,426	13,585	13,403
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	27,534	1,539	27,534	1,544	48,311	47,103
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER							
Massachusetts	61	1,040	1,110	1,627	1,200	1,665	1,920
Connecticut	61	985	1,110	6,728	1,200	6,993	7,080
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	995	1,110	8,355	1,200	8,653	9,000
Georgia	62	1,097	1,155	944	1,050	1,270	1,155
Florida	62	1,141	1,145	3,753	1,050	4,590	3,570
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,132	1,147	4,697	1,050	5,850	4,725
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,041	1,125	13,052	1,254	14,508	13,725
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,420	1,470	131,931	1,401	107,614	101,406
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS							
Louisiana Perique	72	543	600	188	700	180	140
United States	All	1,158	1,272	1,948,844	1,236	2,254,855	2,045,875
1/Includes type 24 through 1943.							
2/Includes type 56 through 1948.							

1/Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/Includes type 56 through 1946.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of November 10, 1953
November 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,291	1,950	1,600	195,571	230,100	171,200
N.C.	1,106	1,550	1,100	304,009	311,550	203,500
Tenn.	772	800	600	5,532	2,400	1,800
TOTAL (Va.-						
N.C. area)	1,167	1,690	1,276	505,112	544,050	376,500
S.C.	649	790	800	18,922	7,900	6,400
Ga.	736	800	980	709,130	404,800	486,080
Fla.	692	890	920	63,890	48,060	50,600
Ala.	719	1,000	1,000	315,191	209,000	212,000
Miss.	356	325	400	6,247	1,950	2,400
TOTAL (S.E.						
area)	722	856	975	1,113,380	671,710	757,480
Ark.	400	370	325	5,670	1,850	1,625
La.	326	350	---	2,430	700	---
Okla.	499	410	850	114,156	45,100	110,500
Texas	470	370	875	312,916	85,100	174,800
N.Mex.	994	1,100	1,250	2,859	5,500	6,250
TOTAL (S.W.						
area)	482	323	660	444,030	138,250	293,175
UNITED STATES	714	923	941	2,062,522	1,354,010	1,427,155

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	944	690	980	65	62	98
New York	1,031	1,100	1,100	1,403	1,650	1,562
Michigan	867	1,150	1,100	4,352	3,910	4,004
Total N.E.	915	1,127	1,098	5,845	5,622	5,664
Nebraska	1,482	2,000	1,750	961	1,120	1,172
Montana	1,354	1,650	1,700	283	99	136
Idaho	1,675	1,900	1,850	2,366	2,242	2,775
Wyoming	1,346	1,570	1,500	1,145	821	900
Washington	1,370	1,750	1,800	97	192	414
Total W.W.	1,517	1,826	1,752	4,864	4,474	5,397
Colorado	680	1,200	930	2,006	2,172	2,186
New Mexico	290	340	275	472	136	151
Arizona	514	380	600	65	30	48
Utah	493	700	600	46	28	54
Total S.W.	551	1,015	794	2,592	2,366	2,439
California:						
Large (Standard)						
Lima	1,464	1,856	1,900	1,197	1,503	1,292
Baby Lima	1,518	1,707	1,700	1,096	478	527
Other	1,200	1,255	1,250	2,281	2,334	2,238
Total Calif.	1,328	1,463	1,459	4,574	4,315	4,057
United States	1,007	1,319	1,246	17,876	16,777	17,557

1/Includes beans grown for seed. 2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

November 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PASTURE

State	Condition November 1		
	Average 1942-51	1952	1953
Percent			
Maine	76	69	67
New Hampshire	76	81	59
Vermont	80	74	61
Massachusetts	78	87	49
Rhode Island	77	77	54
Connecticut	72	76	45
New York	78	70	61
New Jersey	70	67	35
Pennsylvania	74	59	40
Ohio	77	59	43
Indiana	78	66	43
Illinois	83	59	45
Michigan	76	64	62
Wisconsin	74	63	50
Minnesota	73	63	66
Iowa	85	65	48
Missouri	78	36	15
North Dakota	76	49	74
South Dakota	81	52	73
Nebraska	81	60	59
Kansas	81	45	47
Delaware	74	58	54
Maryland	75	66	50
Virginia	78	57	23
West Virginia	76	52	27
North Carolina	78	66	55
South Carolina	71	57	55
Georgia	72	59	60
Florida	75	75	73
Kentucky	75	46	19
Tennessee	70	45	33
Alabama	70	52	52
Mississippi	72	36	46
Arkansas	70	30	26
Louisiana	74	40	47
Oklahoma	72	28	62
Texas	70	30	55
Montana	84	64	60
Idaho	85	76	79
Wyoming	84	73	67
Colorado	79	62	62
New Mexico	72	52	48
Arizona	79	86	73
Utah	79	80	71
Nevada	83	84	82
Washington	79	58	83
Oregon	81	60	89
California	74	72	74
U. S.	77	56	52

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1953
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/				
Area and State	Average	Production 2/		Preliminary
	1942-51	1951	1952	1953
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	910	1,154	700	1,162
New Hampshire	909	1,216	474	1,115
Vermont	783	1,080	643	1,015
Massachusetts	2,621	3,160	1,224	2,888
Rhode Island	209	235	102	230
Connecticut	1,255	1,656	973	1,414
New York	14,690	17,291	11,395	13,120
New Jersey	2,529	3,318	1,911	2,220
Pennsylvania	6,582	7,626	4,590	4,100
Total North Atlantic	30,490	36,736	22,012	27,264
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	449	316	186	252
Maryland	1,279	1,127	1,192	848
Virginia	9,262	9,560	9,577	6,820
West Virginia	3,693	3,780	3,770	2,640
North Carolina	1,067	1,269	2,053	873
Total South Atlantic	15,792	16,052	16,778	11,433
Total Eastern States	46,282	52,788	38,790	38,697
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,389	4,400	2,491	2,703
Indiana	1,374	1,806	1,069	1,178
Illinois	3,200	3,995	2,184	2,542
Michigan	7,070	9,085	5,508	8,200
Wisconsin	976	1,207	1,238	1,008
Minnesota	181	342	182	240
Iowa	153	264	214	205
Missouri	1,198	1,440	799	800
Nebraska	79	86	72	65
Kansas	419	432	207	174
Total North Central	18,040	23,057	13,964	17,115
South Central:				
Kentucky	302	376	308	281
Tennessee	368	399	380	342
Arkansas	543	510	270	124
Total South Central	1,214	1,285	958	747
Total Central States	19,253	24,342	14,922	17,862
Western States:				
Montana	164	40	100	54
Idaho	1,590	1,610	1,659	1,344
Colorado	1,373	1,292	1,320	840
New Mexico	672	825	693	103
Utah	443	493	325	319
Washington	28,688	19,108	22,780	25,550
Oregon	2,757	2,330	2,700	2,080
California	8,002	7,832	9,200	7,215
Total Western States	43,689	33,530	38,777	37,505
Total 35 States	109,224	110,660	92,489	94,064

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	PEARS			
	Average	Production 1/		Preliminary
		1951	1952	
	1942-51			1953
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	42	45	32	45
Conn.	48	53	49	54
N.Y.	643	486	396	462
Pa.	262	200	186	151
Ohio	224	200	162	145
Ind.	123	100	81	70
Ill.	277	204	152	226
Mich.	690	966	1,036	1,106
Mo.	178	132	120	99
Kans.	82	78	49	34
Va.	177	102	137	74
W.Va.	67	59	63	36
N.C.	179	154	172	134
S.C.	86	64	36	59
Ga.	298	241	221	225
Fla.	137	75	110	87
Ky.	106	56	93	82
Tenn.	130	58	118	105
Ala.	211	99	99	117
Miss.	245	126	162	189
Ark.	143	94	56	102
La.	158	70	110	110
Okla.	135	104	40	129
Texas	326	261	105	325
Idaho	56	58	72	52
Colo.	188	193	208	138
Utah	160	198	276	84
Wash., all	6,906	5,554	4,944	6,808
Bartlett	5,108	3,970	3,600	4,928
Other	1,798	1,584	1,344	1,880
Oreg., all	5,030	4,997	5,618	5,970
Bartlett	2,009	2,147	2,230	2,400
Other	3,021	2,850	3,388	3,570
Calif., all	13,038	15,001	16,043	11,917
Bartlett	11,451	13,001	14,543	10,167
Other	1,588	2,000	1,500	1,750
U.S.	2/30,396	30,028	30,947	29,135

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1951	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51			1953
Tons				
N.Y.	56,850	60,700	62,300	61,200
N.J.	1,700	1,300	1,000	900
Pa.	17,430	17,400	18,000	15,000
Ohio	13,680	15,600	13,700	11,400
Ind.	1,680	800	1,100	700
Ill.	2,660	2,000	1,800	2,200
Mich.	31,580	10,000	39,600	44,500
Iowa	2,640	2,300	2,000	2,200
Mo.	4,270	4,400	3,600	2,800
Kans.	1,780	1,300	800	600
Va.	1,425	1,100	1,100	900
W.Va.	1,120	900	900	600
N.C.	3,840	3,200	2,700	2,500
S.C.	1,220	1,500	1,200	1,200
Ga.	1,980	1,900	1,900	1,600
Ark.	9,490	10,800	8,500	3,000
Ariz.	1,240	2,500	2,800	3,800
Wash.	19,580	22,700	33,100	25,300
Oreg.	1,460	1,500	1,300	1,300
Calif., all	2,695,200	3,228,000	2,376,000	2,557,000
Wine varieties	575,300	651,000	656,000	571,000
Table varieties	570,700	768,000	657,000	524,000
Raisin varieties	1,549,200	1,809,000	1,063,000	1,462,000
Raisins 2/	259,300	242,000	290,000	
Not dried	512,000	841,000	503,000	
U.S.	3/ 2,274,200	3,389,800	3,173,400	2,748,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	: Condition Nov. 1 1/			: Production 1/			Indic. : 1953
	: Average: 1952 : 1953 : Average:			1951 : 1952 :			
	: 1942-51: : : 1942-51:			: : :			
ORANGES:							
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
California, all	76	76	66	46,265	38,410	45,330	---
Navels & miscellaneous 2/	74	75	73	16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400
Valencias	78	77	62	29,424	25,810	28,700	3/
Florida, all	71	72	73	55,080	78,600	72,200	79,000
Temples	---	---	---	4/ 924	1,700	1,700	2,000
Other Early & midseason	71	73	74	29,231	42,100	40,600	43,000
Valencias	70	70	71	25,110	34,800	29,900	34,000
Texas, all	63	53	53	3,366	300	1,000	1,300
Early & midseason 2/	4/56	35	53	2,125	200	700	975
Valencias	4/53	30	52	1,241	100	300	325
Arizona, all	73	68	78	1,000	730	900	1,200
Navels & misc. 2/	4/70	63	79	510	350	400	600
Valencias	4/71	73	77	489	380	500	600
Louisiana, all 2/	68	15	55	300	50	50	85
5 States 5/	74	73	69	106,010	118,090	119,480	---
Total Early & midseason 6/	---	---	---	49,747	57,000	60,080	61,060
Total Valencias	---	---	---	56,264	61,090	59,400	---
TANGERINES:							
Florida	67	71	67	4,340	4,500	4,900	5,000
All oranges & tangerines:							
5 States 5/	---	---	---	110,350	122,590	124,380	---
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	63	64	72	29,820	36,000	32,500	37,500
Seedless	65	66	73	13,490	17,700	17,100	19,000
Other	62	62	70	16,330	18,300	15,400	18,500
Texas, all	56	15	50	15,342	200	400	1,100
Arizona, all	72	67	76	3,220	2,140	3,000	3,300
California, all	78	79	74	2,864	2,160	2,430	---
Desert Valleys	80	80	82	1,103	630	830	910
Other	76	78	69	1,761	1,530	1,600	3/
4 States 5/	62	46	64	51,246	40,500	38,330	---
LEMONS:							
California 5/	76	78	79	12,722	12,800	11,900	13,000
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	64	74	64	216	260	320	310

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1951 and 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1951-California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 372; Valencias, 291; Florida tangerines, 400; grapefruit, seedless, 500; other 2,500; 1952-California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 138; Valencias, 300; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 2. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of production from 1953 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling pecans		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
Thousand pounds						
N. C.	2,049	2,340	2,532	242	206	280
S. C.	2,426	3,050	3,208	407	550	600
Ga.	26,983	41,000	37,765	4,988	9,500	7,735
Fla.	2,437	2,800	2,971	1,768	1,500	2,431
Ala.	11,007	11,700	17,400	2,508	2,700	3,600
Miss.	3,881	2,800	7,425	3,729	3,200	6,075
Ark.	733	850	800	3,326	2,050	4,000
La.	2,798	3,200	4,800	9,017	10,300	16,800
Okla.	1,412	340	2,500	17,688	2,660	25,500
Texas	3,810	6,600	5,780	24,965	40,600	32,760
U. S.	2/ 57,547	74,680	85,181	2/ 68,971	73,266	99,781

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average 1942-51	1952	Preliminary 1953
Thousand pounds			
N. C.	2,290	2,546	2,812
S. C.	2,834	3,600	3,808
Ga.	31,971	50,500	45,500
Fla.	4,206	4,300	5,402
Ala.	13,516	14,400	21,000
Miss.	7,610	6,000	13,500
Ark.	4,059	2,900	4,800
La.	11,815	13,500	21,600
Okla.	19,100	3,000	28,000
Texas	28,775	47,200	38,540
U. S.	2/ 126,518	147,946	184,962

1/Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/U. S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Average 1942-51	Production 1/ 1952	Preliminary 1953
		<u>Tons</u>	
ALMONDS:			
California	35,880	36,400	36,100
WALNUTS			
California	63,560	75,600	56,000
Oregon	6,950	8,200	5,100
2 States	70,510	83,800	61,100
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	6,200	11,000	4,500
Washington	938	1,250	740
2 States	7,138	12,250	5,240

Condition November 1 (Percent)

OLIVES:

California	54	65	35
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1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CRANBERRIES

State	Average 1942-51	1951	Production 1/ 1952	Preliminary 1953
			<u>Barrels</u>	
Mass.	503,600	560,000	445,000	710,000
N. J.	76,300	76,000	104,000	110,000
Wisc.	156,800	196,000	190,000	290,000
Wash.	38,030	57,500	30,000	72,000
Oreg.	13,440	20,800	21,500	27,000
5 States	788,170	910,300	790,500	1,209,000

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/						
GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND STATE	Average : 1942-51	1952	Preliminary: 1953	Average : 1942-51	1953	Preliminary
LATE STATES:	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	364	360	400	61,943	52,200	58,000
N.H.	208	255	245	1,182	1,046	980
Vt.	167	180	190	1,308	774	836
Mass.	195	205	240	3,078	1,702	2,016
R.I.	228	245	280	1,302	1,152	1,262
Conn.	226	255	285	3,132	2,218	2,422
N.Y., L.I.	277	325	320	16,633	17,225	17,280
N.Y., Up-State	186	250	260	16,486	13,500	13,260
Pa.	178	225	215	19,466	14,400	12,900
W.Va.	101	85	85	2,426	1,190	1,275
9 Eastern	252.3	292.7	310.7	127,025	105,407	110,201
Ohio	166	200	210	7,170	4,800	5,040
Ind.	163	210	220	4,109	2,520	2,860
Ill.	93	80	80	1,497	520	480
Mich.	132	185	185	16,036	10,360	10,545
Wis.	131	215	220	12,363	12,040	14,740
Minn.	130	180	170	16,792	12,240	13,260
Iowa	112	125	90	2,483	1,250	900
N.Dak.	151	180	170	19,744	14,040	15,300
S.Dak.	103	115	150	2,458	1,265	1,800
9 Central	136.7	183.6	181.9	82,652	52,035	64,925
Nebr.	182	245	200	10,146	7,595	6,000
Mont.	168	245	200	2,391	2,572	2,100
Idaho	253	310	290	40,236	42,780	42,920
Wyo.	184	240	220	1,946	1,680	1,452
Colo.	253	385	315	17,598	20,020	17,640
N.Mex.	106	100	125	270	80	75
Utah	199	255	250	2,981	3,162	3,375
Nev.	216	310	320	497	527	512
Wash.	310	410	410	10,210	10,660	11,890
Oreg.	270	345	320	11,214	11,385	12,160
Calif. 1/	338	380	360	13,167	15,960	15,120
11 Western	249.9	328.5	301.3	110,654	116,421	113,244
29 LATE STATES	206.6	271.1	265.2	320,370	280,863	288,370
INTERMEDIATE STATES:						
N.J.	218	186	233	11,226	4,836	5,825
Del.	114	176	269	394	862	1,775
Md.	125	122	131	1,703	781	878
Va.	148	138	175	8,359	4,692	6,300
Ky.	92	82	81	3,125	1,558	1,539
Mo.	111	90	40	2,711	1,080	484
Kans.	95	55	33	1,404	220	139
7 INTERMED.						
STATES	148.1	132.0	154.6	28,922	14,029	16,940
36 LATE &						
INTERMED.	200.2	258.2	255.0	349,252	294,892	305,310

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)						
GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
STATE	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY STATES:						
N.C.	132	124	133	9,513	5,456	6,251
S.C.	112	154	135	2,242	1,848	1,620
Ga.	72	76	76	1,138	456	456
Fla.	170	246	236	4,696	7,623	9,794
Tenn.	87	80	83	2,879	1,360	1,328
Ala.	99	142	173	3,907	4,118	6,401
Miss.	69	56	63	1,445	448	441
Ark.	83	65	43	2,627	780	473
La.	60	72	82	1,847	763	1,025
Okla.	72	80	45	1,236	400	216
Texas	98	120	109	4,040	2,040	2,398
Ariz.	286	370	404	1,403	1,517	2,343
Calif. 1/	387	430	400	24,780	25,800	32,800
13 EARLY STATES	152.7	205.8	215.2	61,755	52,612	65,546
U.S.	191.2	248.6	247.0	411,007	347,504	370,856
1/Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.						

SWEET POTATOES						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	146	150	163	2,307	2,100	2,445
Ind.	119	110	85	141	55	42
Ill.	93	90	60	225	99	66
Iowa	99	110	70	142	110	70
Mo.	101	80	65	545	176	130
Kans.	108	60	50	184	42	35
Del.	130	125	160	135	75	64
Md.	152	155	175	1,188	775	1,050
Va.	120	130	150	2,687	2,210	2,850
N.C.	107	100	96	6,492	3,900	4,320
S.C.	96	80	95	4,929	2,080	2,660
Ga.	77	70	80	5,280	1,680	2,080
Fla.	67	70	70	875	560	840
Ky.	86	80	70	1,056	400	378
Tenn.	97	95	75	2,620	1,140	975
Ala.	81	60	70	4,406	1,020	1,120
Miss.	87	57	80	4,351	1,083	1,440
Ark.	80	60	55	1,323	402	358
La.	94	90	93	9,418	7,920	9,021
Okla.	70	50	80	482	100	160
Texas	82	45	80	4,372	1,215	2,160
Calif.	108	115	120	1,172	1,150	1,200
U.S.	93.6	86.8	95.2	54,331	28,292	33,464

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of November 10, 1953
November 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/				
State and Division	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	1953
Pounds				
Maine	15.0	16.9	16.6	17.7
N.H.	16.2	19.9	17.5	18.9
Vt.	14.9	17.2	15.5	17.8
Mass.	17.6	19.5	19.8	19.1
Conn.	17.5	19.3	19.0	19.4
N.Y.	18.0	20.0	19.2	19.3
N.J.	19.5	20.7	20.7	20.5
Pa.	17.1	18.7	18.3	18.8
N.Atl.	17.43	19.21	18.90	19.09
Ohio	15.8	17.2	18.3	17.9
Ind.	14.8	16.3	16.8	16.5
Ill.	15.0	15.4	16.0	16.3
Mich.	17.4	19.5	19.3	19.7
Wis.	14.7	15.4	16.1	16.1
E.N.Cent.	15.44	16.40	17.15	17.15
Minn.	13.2	14.8	15.5	14.8
Iowa	14.2	15.5	15.4	15.6
Mo.	11.2	12.3	11.0	11.9
N.Dak.	10.7	11.3	11.6	11.8
S.Dak.	10.2	10.7	10.9	11.9
Nebr.	12.4	13.4	13.7	14.5
Kans.	12.5	12.8	13.8	14.9
W.N.Cent.	12.31	13.22	13.60	13.99
Md.	15.7	17.6	17.3	18.2
Va.	13.2	14.6	15.7	16.0
W.Va.	12.5	12.7	12.0	12.2
N.C.	12.4	13.5	13.5	13.7
S.C.	10.8	11.6	10.9	11.5
Ga.	9.0	9.9	9.7	9.9
S.Atl.	12.32	13.64	13.44	14.16
Ky.	11.6	12.7	11.3	11.3
Tenn.	10.2	11.0	10.7	10.4
Ala.	8.8	9.1	8.5	9.0
Miss.	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8
Ark.	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.9
Okla.	9.0	9.7	9.5	10.3
Tex.	7.2	8.9	8.2	8.2
S.Cent.	8.96	9.76	9.09	9.42
Mont.	14.1	15.3	14.6	15.0
Idaho	17.0	18.2	20.0	19.5
Wyo.	14.8	18.4	15.6	17.1
Colo.	13.7	14.2	15.6	15.8
Utah	17.2	18.9	20.1	20.4
Wash.	17.4	19.4	19.5	20.1
Oreg.	15.5	17.0	15.2	17.5
Calif.	18.0	19.5	19.0	19.9
West.	16.28	18.42	17.66	18.68
U.S.	13.48	14.72	14.70	15.02

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of November 10, 1953
November 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:	Eggs per	Total eggs produced
and	hand during October:	100 layers	: During October: Jan.-Oct. incl.
Division:	1952	1953	1952 : 1953 : 1952 : 1953 : 1952 : 1953
	Thousands	Number	Millions
Maine	3,786	3,553	1,533 1,578 58 56 544 547
N.H.	2,314	2,306	1,538 1,680 36 39 352 369
Vt.	854	846	1,510 1,618 13 14 141 131
Mass.	4,767	4,863	1,655 1,724 79 84 736 779
R.I.	556	568	1,699 1,674 9 10 88 87
Conn.	3,836	4,022	1,724 1,662 66 67 577 593
N.Y.	13,294	12,325	1,457 1,407 194 173 1,937 1,878
N.J.	14,565	15,808	1,519 1,547 221 245 2,066 2,273
Pa.	21,800	21,780	1,352 1,420 295 309 3,026 3,206
N.Atl.	65,752	66,071	1,477 1,509 971 997 9,467 9,863
Ohio	15,868	16,312	1,311 1,345 208 219 2,309 2,393
Ind.	15,310	15,923	1,330 1,364 204 217 2,268 2,328
Ill.	17,782	18,280	1,228 1,268 218 232 2,648 2,619
Mich.	8,752	8,974	1,252 1,321 110 119 1,326 1,348
Wis.	11,854	12,038	1,280 1,265 152 152 1,765 1,806
E.N.Cent.	69,566	71,527	1,282 1,313 892 939 10,316 10,491
Minn.	19,706	19,100	1,203 1,252 237 239 3,099 3,129
Iowa	23,603	24,374	1,311 1,364 309 337 3,937 4,010
Mo.	14,426	14,521	1,110 1,166 160 169 2,219 2,155
N.Dak.	3,370	3,390	952 1,042 32 35 518 510
S.Dak.	6,602	6,539	1,032 1,082 68 71 1,078 1,057
Nebr.	9,733	9,641	1,100 1,306 107 116 1,506 1,464
Kans.	10,608	10,625	1,153 1,234 122 131 1,608 1,526
W.N.Cent.	88,048	88,420	1,175 1,241 1,035 1,098 13,965 13,851
Del.	840	878	1,070 1,094 9 10 120 115
Md.	3,106	3,262	1,110 1,166 34 38 445 454
Va.	6,874	6,710	1,221 1,271 83 85 972 941
W.Va.	2,813	2,871	1,104 1,175 31 34 413 414
N.C.	8,213	8,927	1,035 1,159 85 103 1,120 1,201
S.C.	3,466	3,717	905 1,054 31 39 409 451
Ga.	5,714	5,952	1,004 1,172 57 70 728 762
Fla.	2,442	2,548	1,104 1,221 27 31 322 372
S.Atl.	33,428	34,865	1,068 1,176 357 410 4,522 4,710
Ky.	8,055	8,328	1,122 1,162 90 97 1,065 1,080
Tenn.	7,255	6,962	964 1,051 70 73 891 879
Ala.	5,326	5,402	911 1,079 49 58 651 656
Miss.	5,068	4,932	840 992 43 49 568 612
Ark.	5,002	5,252	893 961 45 50 536 628
La.	2,917	2,915	865 976 25 28 347 339
Okla.	6,840	6,380	1,066 1,153 73 74 980 888
Texas	13,128	17,240	1,104 1,303 211 207 2,563 2,351
S.Cent.	59,591	57,411	1,017 1,108 606 636 7,701 7,433
Mont.	1,470	1,512	1,243 1,306 18 18 214 215
Idaho	1,546	1,624	1,358 1,352 21 22 228 231
Wyo.	584	596	1,224 1,355 7 8 89 89
Colo.	2,344	2,340	1,116 1,252 26 29 343 320
N.Mex.	658	726	1,017 1,119 7 8 100 100
Ariz.	473	482	1,150 1,240 5 6 68 70
Utah	2,275	2,220	1,442 1,426 33 32 336 352
Nev.	122	120	1,302 1,240 2 1 20 17
Wash.	4,012	3,853	1,615 1,618 65 62 647 630
Oreg.	2,680	2,793	1,494 1,593 40 44 465 455
Calif.	19,227	19,454	1,488 1,562 286 304 2,981 3,065
West.	35,391	35,736	1,441 1,495 510 534 5,521 5,544
U.S.	351,776	354,090	1,243 1,303 4,371 4,614 51,499 51,892

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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